



# Robotic Fresh Food Kitchen & Pantry Module Attachment for the International Space Station

C. Uyeda and M. Thangavelu



Dept. of Astronautical Engineering, Viterbi School of Engineering USC University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089, USA

## BACKGROUND

- The Artemis mission has motivated further advancements and developments in the Space arena.
- NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) launched the Deep Space Food Challenge, calling all food innovators around the world to take on the challenge of developing novel food production technologies that can support long-duration mission. The challenge is slated to complete by 2024, which is the same timeline as Artemis's plan of returning astronauts to the Moon.
- Historically, space food is limited to pre-packaged meals that are prepared to either be rehydratable, thermostabilized, irradiated, or introduce intermediate moisture.
- Cooking methods in ISS are also limited to using microwave oven, convection oven, or hot water to heat or cook the food.
- Astronauts are provided a set menu for their journey. There are still concerns about the palatability of the food, which affects food intake and leads to under consumption of food by astronauts.
- NASA has announced its plan to commercialize the International Space Station (ISS).



## OBJECTIVE

- As NASA plans to convert the ISS into a hotel that accommodates space tourists, the goal of this project is to serve gourmet food that provides space travelers an exceptional dining experience.
- To address the challenges of creating a more palatable meal, providing nutritious and tasty food, and catering to individual's caloric needs.
- To promote commercial human spaceflight expeditions (CHASE) through amazing food experience.
- "Because food is an important part of life, it is imperative that the space food system is the best it can be...The supply of food must be nourishing and tasty so astronauts maintain their health during their important stays in space."



## EXISTING RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY



- Additive Manufacturing There are products already in the market that 3-D prints food.
- Robot Chef: Able to cook over 5,000 recipes and even clean up after itself when it's done
- 2019: Astrobee are bots that help the astronauts with mundane tasks
- Telerobot: World's first haptic telerobot system that transmits realistic touch feedback to an operator

Integration of multiple technologies make an automated space kitchen possible

## PRESSURE COOKER CONCEPT

- Quickly cooks the food, providing variety and redundancy on pressure cookers

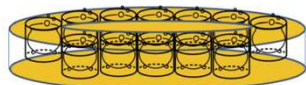


Fill the pot with food to be cooked and seasonings



Any steam is released out through the piston

The Revolving Cylinder houses all the pressure cooker and it rotates as commanded

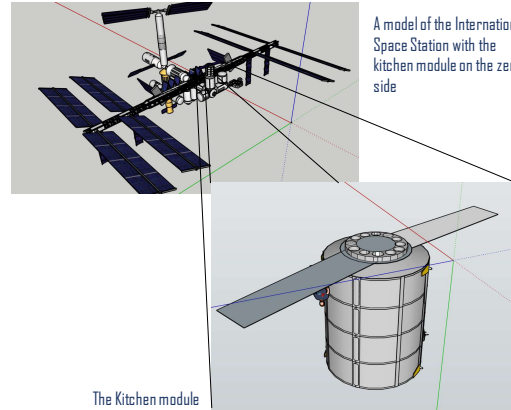


**Concept Rationale:**  
*Variety* - allowing multiple dishes to be cooked at the same time or different times depending on demand

**Modularity** - each of the pot is independently connected to the power source, and each component can easily be replaced or fixed

**Redundancy** - has a multiple cooking container concept

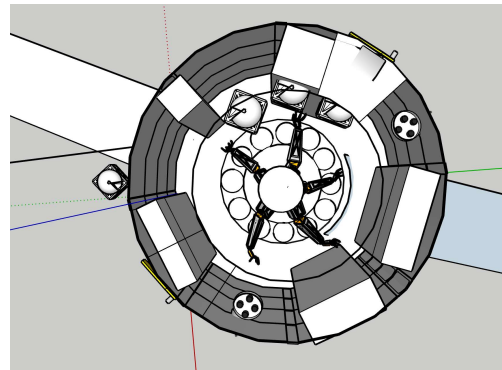
## CONCEPT ARCHITECTURE



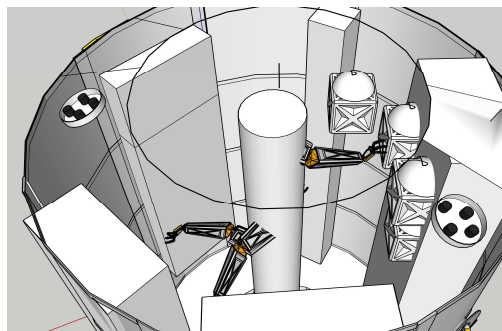
A model of the International Space Station with the kitchen module on the zenith side

The Kitchen module

## INSIDE VIEW



## SIDE VIEW

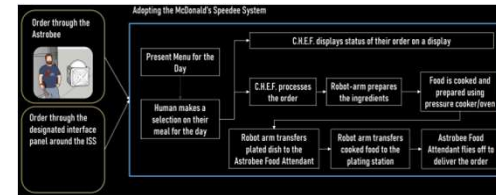


Food is placed in the Astrobees and once filled, Astrobees are launched to serve the food.

## KITCHEN MODULES

- Astrobee Station:** this is where the Astrobee Food Attendants charge itself and where the robot arms load the plated food to be delivered
- Environmental Control Module:** controls the temperature, humidity, and pressure in the kitchen module
- Command & Control Module:** the brain of the kitchen module that orchestrates the dish preparation process
- Food Storage Module:** stores the fresh food, preserved food, frozen food, sauces, and spices
- Revolving Pressure Cooker Module:** houses the 12 pressure cookers and rotates as ingredients are put in for cooking and cooked food is taken out
- Heating and Food Prep Station:** houses the gadgets to process fresh ingredients, such as slice, grate, cut, peel, juice, etc., and use the convection oven, microwave oven, or hot water as another means to cook food
- Dish Clean and Prep Station:** transfers food from pressure cookers into a dish, provides a place for serving dishes, holds prepared dishes, and warms the food as it waits for it to be transferred to an available Astrobee

## END-TO-END GOURMET FOOD EXPERIENCE



## REFERENCES

- "Space Food and Nutrition. An Educator's Guide with Activities in Science and Mathematics". National Aeronautics and Space Administration. EG1999-02-115-HQ. [https://www.nasa.gov/pdf/143163main\_Space\_Food\_and\_Nutrition.pdf]
- Bendix, Aria. "From applesauce in a tube to 'space noodles,' here's how astronaut food has evolved from the 1960s to today" 2019 Apr. Jul. [https://www.businessinsider.com/astronaut-food-in-space-timeline-2019-7]
- "What do Astronauts Eat in Space?" Royal Museums Greenwich. [https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/topics/what-do-astronauts-eat-space]
- Deep Space Food Challenge: https://www.deepspacefoodchallenge.org/challenge/mission
- Kosser, A. "NASA woke up a robot 'Queen' on the ISS, and it's there to help!" 2021 Oct 6. [https://www.cnet.com/news/nasa-woke-up-a-robot-queen-on-the-iss-and-its-ther-to-help/]
- "3D Printing: Food in Space", 2013 May 23. [https://www.nasa.gov/directorates/spacetech/homefeature\_3d\_food.html]
- "Additive Manufacturing: Food Industry" GE Additive. [https://www.ge.com/additive/additive-manufacturing/industry/food-beverage]
- Lansard, M. "Food 3D Print: 7 food 3D printers available in 2021. [https://www.aniwaa.com/buyers-guide/3d-printers/food-3d-printers/]
- Klein, C. "How McDonald's Beat Its Early Competition and Became an Icon for Fast Food" 2019 Aug 7. [https://www.history.com/news/how-mcdonalds-became-fast-food-giant] [10] Hood, B. "The World's First Robot Chef is Finally Here, and It Even Cleans Up After Itself" 2021 Jan 11. [https://robotreport.com/ge/electronic/moley-robotics-robot-kitchen-uk-for-sale-1246500791/]
- Mitchell, O. "Tactile Telerobot Brings Human-like Dexterity to Robots" 2020 Jan 28. [https://www.thebotreport.com/tactile-telerobot-humanlike-dexterity-robots/]
- Tatarsky, M. L., & Thangavelu, M. (2013). 3D printing of food for space missions. In *AIAA SPACE 2013 Conference and Exposition* (p. 5346).
- Schurink, D., Sharpe, B., Cooper, B. L., & Thangavelu, M. (2007). *The Moon: Resources, Future Development and Settlement*. Springer Science & Business Media.
- Cooper, M., Douglas, G., & Perchonok, M. (2011). Developing the NASA food system for long-duration missions. *Journal of food science*, 76(2), R40-R48.
- Perchonok, M., & Bourland, C. (2002). NASA food systems: past, present, and future. *Nutrition*, 18(10), 913-920.
- Difler, A., Abitron, T. D., Antrosio, R. O., Radford, N. A., Joyce, C. A., De La Pena, N., & Nothli, A. L. (2012, March). Robonaut2—Initial activities on-board the ISS. In *2012 IEEE Aerospace Conference* (pp. 1-12). IEEE.
- Mohan, S., Saenz-Citero, A., Neket, S., Miller, D. W., & Sell, S. (2009). SPHERES flight operations testing and execution. *Acta Astronautica*, 65(7-8), 1121-1132.
- Flückiger, L., & Coltin, B. (2019). *Astrobee robot software: Enabling mobile autonomy on the iss* (No. ARC-E-DAATN8886).
- Difler, A., Melling, J. S., Abdallah, M. E., Radford, N. A., Bridgwater, L. B., Sanders, A. M., & Antrosio, R. O. (2011, May). Robonaut: the first humanoid robot in space. In *2011 IEEE international conference on robotics and automation* (pp. 2178-2183). IEEE.
- Bridgwater, L. B., Irke, C. A., Difler, M. A., Abdallah, M. E., Radford, N. A., Rogers, J. M., ... & Linn, D. M. (2012, May). The humanoid 2: hand-designed to do work with tools. In *2012 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation* (pp. 3425-3430). IEEE.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CONTACTS

This concept architecture was created in the fall 2021 ASTE527 Graduate Space Concept Studio "Commercial Human Spaceflight Expeditions(CHASE)" team project in the Department of Astronautical Engineering within the Viterbi School of Engineering. The slide presentation and proceedings of first iteration of the topic(name of topic) may be found in Section 06 of the CHASE 2021 project in the archives : [ASTE.527.Home.google.com](https://ASTE.527.Home.google.com)

